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Opposite Hongkong Hotel,

HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 24th June, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

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Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor," and not to individual members of the staff.

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Subscribers to the Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

LONDON, June 28th.

The subject of the conversion of the debt has been dropped. Lord Salisbury, having declined to discuss the question of evacuation in view of the approach of the rebels to Wady Halfa, two Battalions of Infantry and a squadron of Cavalry with Artillery have been ordered to proceed immediately to the front.

(From the Courrier d'Haiphong.)

PARIS, June 20th.

The popularity of the Exhibition is increasing. The number of visitors daily exceeds a hundred thousand.

The Chamber of Deputies have passed the Marine Budget, and are discussing the war expenditure.

June 22nd.

Brilliant fêtes in honour of the President of the Republic were given to-day in the palace of Coclin-China, Cambodia, Annam, and Tonquin. The Tonquinese dragon was a great success.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ONE of the new Cardinals, Shoenborn, Archbishop of Prague, was a soldier in the battle of Padua in 1866.

THE license law of Sweden forbids any person buying drink without purchasing something to eat at the same time.

HOUSTON in Jutland has the world's highest electric light. It is of 2,000,000 candle power, and has a range of twenty-six miles.

THE tin mines of Bohemia and Saxony have decreased their output, two-thirds in the last few years and are said to be near the point of exhaustion.

THE Washington Post cheerfully observes that the Car has returned to St. Petersburg and changed his winter suit of boiler iron for a light spring suit of cast steel.

TO-MORROW morning between 9 and 10.30 o'clock the steam-launch carrying the Bethel flag will call alongside any vessel hoisting code pennant C, to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning about 12.30.

WE are informed by the agent of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co. that the Company's steamer *Beremine*, from Trieste, India, Straits, &c., left Singapore yesterday afternoon for this port, and may be expected on or about the 4th proximo.

THE repairs to the Peak Tramway are expected to be finished by about the middle of the month—pretty quick work. For nearly five hundred feet the rails had been carried away, the entire track being swept down for about a third of that distance. It has been found that the land which slid was not the face of the hill, but a large artificial bank high above it.

MAGISTRATE—Were you ever arrested before, Uncle Rastus?—Yes, sah, I was 'resterd, but I war disch'ged; an' I tell you, vor' hannah, dat I war nebbah so proud in my life as when I walked down dat court-room a free an' honorable man. Magistrate—Then you were not proven guilty, Uncle Rastus?—No, sah, I dere was a flaw in de indictment, sah.

DR. FROST of Saro, Maine, extracted a snake from the stomach of a woman in Portsmouth, and won far-reaching fame by the exhibition of the reptile in a glass jar. Hundreds of women visiting him who believed that they had snakes nested on their vitals. Now the Doctor is in jail, and the original patient says that the original snake was never removed at all. She can feel it writhing within her.

DURING a heavy rain storm on Wednesday the residence of Bishop Chinchon at Chambé, next to the Telegraph office, was struck by lightning, destroying a part of the walls, two glass doors and the chimney top. The Bishop narrowly escaped with his life, being in the same room about six feet from the place where the lightning struck. He became almost insensible at the time.—*Amoy paper*.THE American sugar beet, the *N. Y. Herald* says, is sweeter by about 13 per cent than any other beet on the globe. We don't say this in a boasting spirit, but with modest pride. The average extract of sugar from German, French or English beets is 12 per cent. But out in Nebraska the beet has got itself down to business and insists on extracting 17 per cent of "sweetnin'" out of the "sile."

A SYSTEMATIC appeal to printers and the editorial fraternity of the United States is to be made to secure sufficient funds, in addition to the amount already subscribed, to erect a monument to Horace Greeley in New York, the public contributions making the monument have more of the character of a national than a local tribute. Should a larger sum than that proposed (\$25,000) be raised it will go to embellish the details of the design.

A FIRE broke out about ten o'clock last night in a three-storied shop just beyond the Hospital—No. 242 Queen's Road West. It spread so rapidly that before the firemen could get to work the whole premises were well ablaze, and had ignited a mat-bag manufactory at the back. Two hydrants were tapped, but not in time to save either of the places, so the efforts of the Brigade were directed to saving the neighboring premises. This was easily done, and by midnight all other danger was over. The burnt-out buildings were insured—the first for \$3,000—rather a big sum for a small wood merchant.

THE society woman, says a New York correspondent, depends greatly on luxurious bathing to renew her strength. The Turkish bath must be taken outside the home, but the bath-tubs in some of the wealthy houses give evidence by their costliness and beauty of the part they play in the daily economy. Mrs. Henry Clews' bath-room is a grotto of onyx, walls, floors, ceiling, basin, tub, all being of the sculptured stone. Distilled and perfumed waters flow at a touch; the bath leaves a warm, fragrant, and moist. No Monte Cristo could produce a thing more fanciful and costly. That of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is very beautiful. The walls are of mirrors, over which run painted vines of morning glory and passion flowers, forming an arbor suggestive of the bower where Venus bathed, and the reflections doubtless furnish Titianesque hints of attending nymphs.

THE discussion of the probability of there being a deposit of coal in the Thames Valley and under the city of London, of which there seems to be considerable evidence, recalls some interesting facts connected with its earlier use in that city. When coal was first introduced into London as a fuel, very serious objections were taken to its use. It appears that, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, the brewers and smiths of the city, finding the high price of wood pressing hard upon their returns, resolved to make some experiments with coal, but immediately an outcry was raised against them by persons living near the breweries and forges, the King was petitioned, and a law was passed prohibiting the burning of coal within the city. Those who tried it, however, found the new fuel to be so much superior to wood that they persisted in its use. But so determined was the Government to suppress what was regarded as an intolerable nuisance that a law was passed making the burning of coal in London a capital offense, and it is recorded that once at least was executed. It would appear that the ladies were most bitterly opposed to the use of coal for domestic purposes. They considered the smoke to be ruinous to their complexions and would not attend parties at houses in which the objectionable fuel was used. Some persons went the length of refusing to eat food of any kind that had been cooked on a coal fire.

PARIS financiers estimate the loss to France from the failure of the Panama Canal Company and the Copper Syndicate at over \$300,000,000.

A COTTON fabric which has been patented in England has the appearance and soft feel of chambray leather, and it is guaranteed will not lose its special qualities when washed.

IT is stated that the priests whose imprisonment for seditious utterances caused the recent riot at Guanajuato, Mexico, will be expelled from the country under the Pernicious Foreigners Act.

ACCORDING to the army statistics issued by the British Government, there was during the year 1888 a falling off of 25 per cent in the number of recruits in Ireland, both for the line and for the militia.

IT is expected that the Spanish Government will soon sell at auction \$40,000,000 worth of State woodland in order to cover the financial deficit, to build railroads, canals and highways, and to establish rural loan banks.

SHE—Do you love music? I am passionately fond of it. He (just introduced)—I knew you were. I watched you the other night at the opera, and the way your jaws kept time to the music was a—She—Sir?

MR. M. L. HUSSEY, the well-known inventor, of Menlo Park, has secured a patent for a watch to run by electricity. The battery is inclosed in the watch case, and with it the timepiece will run for a whole year without any attention.

"A STRANGE metamorphosis has taken place in the tree that Washington cut with his little hatchet," remarked the snake editor. "How is that?" asked the horse editor. "It was a cherry tree, you remember." "Yes," "Well, now it is regarded as a chestnut."

ST. PETER'S at Rome is to be further embellished by fresh mosaics. "At present the cornice running round the nave and aisles is merely a canvas imitation, but Pope Leo intends to replace it by real mosaic, according to the original designs by Raphael, Bramante and Michael Angelo.

CUSTOMER—I see you are advertising full sets of teeth for \$8. Dentist (cautiously)—Yes, sir; do you love to pay? Customer—No; I board. Dentist (with dignity)—You certainly cannot expect an \$8 set to be of any use in a boarding-house, sir. My charge to you will be \$25.

IT is reported that a Dr. Eisenmann of Berlin has invented a piano, which, by the aid of electro-magnetism, can sustain, increase, and diminish sound. This has been attempted by other experts, notably Brahms, the inventor of the metal flute. Another novelty will be that by moving the electro-magnetic tines of the tone is changed, for example, from that of the violinello to a piccolo. If true, we shall probably hear more about this novelty anon.

UNDER the heading "Enterprise of Capital," the *Courier d'Haiphong* says:—Responding to the speech of M. Bavier-Chauffouy on the 25th May, the Hon. P. Chater said that that occasion was calculated to draw closer together the interests of the capitalists of France and England, and there was no need to pose as a prophet to foresee that the result would be mutually beneficial.—Those were not mere after-dinner sentiments, but were the outcome of careful reflection on the possibilities of Tonquin, and admiration at the marvellous development of Haiphong and the surrounding settlements. This was shown by the fact that in subsequent private conversations Mr. Chater and his friends expressed their willingness to associate in other new enterprises, and their belief that the capitalists of Hongkong were ready to give Tonquin their substantial support. If what we hear is true, the promise has been already kept, and a company in Hongkong are going to buy the markets and slaughter-houses in Haiphong. That is well. It is the first step, and will, we trust, be followed by others, which will be fruitful of prosperity for Tonquin.A FEW days ago we considered we were justified in objecting to the Governor of this colony magnifying by virtue of his official position a thing known as the "Bellios medal," which article His Excellency presented to two policemen at Government House as a reward for alleged gallant conduct. In *Truth* of May 23rd, received by last mail, Mr. Labouchere exposes a similar exhibition, as follows:—I am not aware from what country the Marquis de Leville hails, but he has indulged in a piece of effrontery which emulates that of the Cockney snob who secures a cheap immortality by cutting his name on a famous rock or an historic monument. The Marquis has seized upon Captain Kane and the escape of H.M.S. *Calliope* at Samoa as a free advertising medium for himself and some book that he has written. From certain documents that have been sent to me, it seems that he has had a medal struck, bearing, of course, his own name; and what, I presume, is his family crest, as its most conspicuous ornaments, and this he purports to have presented to Captain Kane as a mark of his (De Leville's) flattering opinion of British seamanship generally and Captain Kane in particular. Not content with this, the Marquis has also had a book printed, a copy of some doggerel verses, surmounted by a pictorial representation of his medal, and this effusion he is sending by post to officers of the British Navy, accompanied by a four-column notice and a picture of himself from a publication called *The Elucubrator*. The notice is framed in such terms of fulsome adulation that I wonder at any journal inserting it in any other form than that of an advertisement. In order to show the impression created on an average British seaman by the medal, the poem, and the puff, I append a letter from an officer at Portsmouth who has been favoured with these articles:—Six—I have, as temporary commanding officer of one of H.M. ships, received per post from the author the enclosed gratulations on the officers, living and dead, of the vessels belonging to Germany and America, which were sent to the recent tourneys at Samoa. The astounding effrontery of this self-advertising is evident from the sketch of the medal, surmounted by a picture of the Marquis, but which, you will notice, bears in a most prominent way the name of the titled advertiser. . . . Well, however, naturally strikes the ear and mind is the open land to our German and American confederates by the assumption that "pluck" was the monopoly of Captain Kane, and, by inference, that cowardice was the cause of the loss of the *Calliope*. It is strange, it is strange, this, let me say your attention especially to the note above the sketch.

The is the note to which my correspondent refers:—

Model in gold struck expressly for presentation to this brave British Officer, by the Marquis de Leville, the author of "The Elucubrator," in honour of his having gallantly upheld British pluck where both the German and American ships, founded. I am quite sure that Captain Kane, who has already shown that he ranks his achievement higher than a man ought to do who has simply done his duty, will be the first to say that no more "pluck" is required to put your ship's head to the wind and steam away than to beach her on a lee-shore in a hurricane. I have the highest respect for Captain Kane myself, and for that reason I hope that he will add one more to his present claims to public gratitude by declining to accept the De Leville medal.

THE evidence is accumulating that the microbe of malaria, which was described by Laveran, is the cause of intermittent fever.

THE New York Times prints a picture of its new thirteen-story building, which is undoubtedly the finest newspaper building in the world.

JUDGE—At first you stole \$60, and then afterward \$40. Are you never going to do better? Criminal—Why, your honor, I did better that time by \$20.

THE world's wine vintage of 1888 was 3,010,751,162 gallons. Italy led all countries with 802,140 hectoliters, and France was a close second with 762,000 hectoliters, California producing 750,000 hectoliters.

REFERRING to the report concerning the abolition of the Vicereynship of Ireland, *United Ireland* says: The Vicereynship, although degraded, must be maintained, as it is a sign of Ireland's separate nationality.

SOME of the "Sanitary Science" people have been agitating the question of making bathing compulsory. It won't work. It was tried in Noah's time, and the only people who escaped with their lives were those who kept out of the water.

IN the future every great ironclad will have its suite, composed of a small fleet. This will consist of two first-class torpedo-boats, a fast gunboat ram, generally towed, and a very fast 200-ton "turnabout torpedo catcher," fitted with the latest improvements for destroying torpedoes.

THE row in the Chinese Recreation Ground to which we referred a day or two ago seems to have been pretty lively. For an hour or two the whole quarter seems to have been thronged with champions of the two teachers of boxing who started the quarrel, and even the surrounding streets were impassable. For about a quarter of an hour two or three European constables—P. C. James and others—were fighting as hard as they could with the mob, trying to disperse them, and charging them whenever they re-assembled. One of the ringleaders was arrested later by Inspector Quincey, who found him in a "fighting saloon" teaching thirty or forty men how to use fighting-irons. Quincey soon cleared the lot out, despite their science, and the professor was to-day bound over in a surety of \$300 to keep the peace. Several coolies who participated in the fight were also fined small amounts.

It is a mistake, according to an authority, to change the way or style of combing your hair. A man should decide early in life which way he is going to arrange his hair or beard, and keep it that way for life. It should be a mark he could be distinguished by as well as any feature in his face. It is wrong to cultivate a "pompadour" in summer time and wear the hair parted on the head the rest of the year. When the time comes to make the change the course of the hair has been changed at the roots and the hair will not lie down. If cut short, it will stand out like porcupine quills; and again, when the "pompadour" is being cultivated, the wearer is liable to tire of it, before it is mastered. You will always find that the men who plaster their hair on their heads become bald years before the men who wear "pompadours" or "half-pompadours," for the reason that the air does not get to the scalp and the roots of the hair die for the want of it. A scalp plastered with hair-renewers, and headaches follow. Any one subject to headaches can overcome very easily if he will rub his scalp gently and thoroughly every morning and evening, and as many times during the day as possible. If you continue this the flow of natural oil will be so plentiful that pomad's of every kind can be dispensed with.

GOSSIP FROM SHANGHAI.

WHAT WE OUGHT TO WEAR.

(Written specially for the Hongkong Telegraph.)

It is summer time! This in England signifies showers of rain, alternating with east winds and possibly a snow storm, the thermometer actually struggling up to 70, to be speedily lowered by a thunderstorm. Here it means darkness all day long; relays of human beings told off to pull punks to create a breeze where none exists; Chinese men, all bare to the waist, and mostly bare about the legs also; Chinese women moving about in two slight garments, both nearly transparent, and barely overlapping one another. And Europeans, how do they do? One and all, they are in the same predicament. The storm? Born and bred in warm and with local darkened rooms, lemons and ices selling at the street corners, even to the beggars, ladies and gentlemen, appearing in the evening and enjoying life till one or two o'clock in the morning, men in hose silk or alpaca coats or white jackets very open about the throat, unwaistcoated, but brilliantly necktied, and some times equally brilliantly shawled, often with fantastic puggarees of var-coloured muslin about their hats and down their backs; ladies with never anything more substantial on than an ordinary evening dress, generally white or cream colour, open about the throat and bosom, and with loose hanging elbow sleeves. White muslin or black lace would be thrown over the head, according to whether the Genesee *ma-soile* or Spanish *mantilla* were the model followed; with this would be worn silk stockings and sandals shoes, and the principal part of the toilette a lovely fan!The very dresses added to the air of luxury of the scene. The summer looked like all our party, one continuous *de champlete*. Those who liked stuck flowers in their hair; those who liked more jewels. People made parties to bathe together. Fashion congregated outside certain shops. For the shops used to be closed whilst everyone alike took *stiletts*, and then opened again at the hours at which customers came out. Then when the fire-fires lit up the gardens, and the band played, the great army of shophen, having sold many a pretty article of luxury because someone was passing and saw it, would come out, satisfied with their day's work, and enjoy themselves able to sit up, and slug, and boat or bathe with the best, because sure of a mid-day rest next day. Prostrate and writhing—what with mosquitoes and nettles rash—I wonder why have we changed all this in China! Lawn tennis is answerable for much. Cricket for much also, probably. But who is the gainer that the shops stand open during all the burning hours of sunshine? How many people enter a shop, on an average, between the hours of eleven and three? And how many of these few would not much rather do their shopping between four and six o'clock?

It is really true that kiosks selling ices, and what people here call lemon-squash—we used to call it lemonade—would not pay, say one at either end of the Garden bridge, one at the Two Jetties, the principal entrance to the Gardens, if it is impossible to obtain the privilege of opening one or more in the Gardens, wherein to dispense ices and lemon drinks generally during

hours? Would not such a kiosk pay at the entrance to the Race course, the beginning of the Road of the Bubbling Well, not to speak of the open space round the Well itself?

But all this, neither the opening of the shops during the hours in which buyers go forth to buy, and closing them when there is no one there but to sell, nor the opening of kiosks, and ever scattering of ices and lemon juice broadcast—though the last would be indeed a boon—would help those of us who are prostrate, to rise up again. For that, nothing less is needed than that people here should cease to dress as they did in London or Paris, and begin to dress as they do in Southern Europe, if they cannot quite get the length of doing as the Chinese do. A not quite out of date report has it that feminine Paris is going to dress in feminine Japan's discarded garments. In that case Shanghai will probably find it possible to do likewise after a year or two's interval.

Men may find white duck coats up to their throats, with stand-up collars forming a substantial sort of warm poultice, the most agreeable garment in which to court sunstroke. But whether they do or not they probably transact most of their business and intercourse with one another in somewhat alier if not more becoming, garments. We cannot help noticing when caught in a sudden rainstorm in Japan without change of clothes what heroes previously common-place looking European men appear, wrapping *kimonos* of bold design around their well set up figures. It is for women, however, there is the most pressing need of change, though of course anyone suggesting a new departure is immediately told "Men like to see their wives in tight fitting dresses." No doubt they do, for it is a fashion that came in rather more than five years ago, and men always like a fashion to which they have had a few years in which to get accustomed. But do they realise what it is to have clothing soaked with perspiration, as it must be after the slightest movement. At Chinese summer temperature, held tight against the delicate warm body, without any possibility of fresh air getting in to dry it, and that many women must sicken, and be invalided home, or die, or become chronic cases, if they have to contend against the Chinese climate under an Italian sun, they devised the highly picturesque dress which young ladies in Rome used to find too irresistible, and from the moment they bared their throats and went collar-less into society as into action not one sickened from the sun. If, some dozen ladies would meet together after tiffin in the costume they then usually wear in the privacy of their own apartments it would very soon be once for all decided what kind of dress women really do find pleasant and healthy in China during the hot summer season. And it is safe to predict that after that we should hear no more of the present tight-fitting style being "really what I find most comfortable." And surely a dozen ladies would not meet them to devise some adaptation of the costume they now wear suitable for appearing in public.

If not, why should not the ancient Greek classical style first popularised in England by the gifted poetess Mrs. Plummer, be adopted here? China silk would be admirably adapted for classic dressing and there is surely after all but little merit in wetting so many garments every day! "Those who are quite satisfied will," as Landor says, "sit still and do nothing." But we must remember that the thelon-like poet quickly adds "Those who are not quite satisfied are the sole benefactors of the world."

"SOMETHING EQUALLY AS GOOD."

One of the biggest and most satisfactory jobs accomplished by the administration for Missouri republicans is the final disposal of Chauncey I. Filley to the Hong Kong consulship. It will be remembered that when "in accordance with your (the president's) suggestion to Mr. F. G. Niedringhaus," the Missouri republican congressmen were made a board of patronage bosses, they submitted a long list of candidates for important offices, among whom was Chauncey I. Filley, St. Louis, consul at Liverpool, and Filley, equally as good." But this birth had previously been pre-empted by some other patriot. After long and persistent application it was finally given out that Mr. Filley could have the Japan consulship; but the "Old Demander" or "Old Regularity," as he is familiarly called by party associates, turned up his nose at this, and tersely replied, "I will drink my tea in America, not in Japan." Then the fellow-bosses set to work again to get Filley out of the country.

The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* tells the story:—They talked Filley to the President and they talked Filley to the Secretary of State. Mr. Blaine was told that something better than Japan must be given. He said, "How will Hongkong do?" Then he added: "I do not offer Hongkong. The administration cannot afford to indulge persons in the luxury of refusal when so many are asking these places. You may convey an intimation to Mr. Filley that perhaps Hongkong can be had if asked for." The intimation was telegraphed to Congressman Niedringhaus Wednesday night. He called on Mr. Filley, and the invitation was declined. When the answer was received here there was a feeling that Mr. Filley did not realize that the very best which could be done had been done for him. Several telegrams were sent to Congressman Niedringhaus, conveying the positive information that it was Hongkong or nothing. To-day replies were received to the effect that Mr. Filley would accept.

This story is of absorbing interest as revealing the real nature and vicious character of the spoils system in its ripest estate. Mr. Filley could not command the support of his own party in race for the smallest office in the gift of the city of St. Louis. He lacks the confidence of his own fellow-citizens, and his whole political career is well summed up in titles applied to him by party associates of "Old Demander," from the regularity with which he bows up at every turn in demand of reward for party services.

He is to have his reward now in the Hong Kong consulship. It is not the Liverpool consulship, but it is "something equally as good," for, as the *Globe-Democrat* tells us, "the Hong Kong consulship is found upon investigation, is worth more than Liverpool. The salary is \$5000, but the fees are two or three times as much. General Mosby is said to have made \$100,000 out of it." Think of that! the reward, not of merit or conspicuous service to the country, or even of reputable service to the party, but for pure political back work that makes even his associates ask if it is not the "price for riddance" rather than a "price for reward." The story would be amusing did it not present so serious a question. How is it possible to command respect or influence, or to be its business interests or any other intereststo be promoted abroad, by a consular service reduced to such a level? The spoils system has got to go, despite its entrenchment in the very seat of power.—*Springfield Republican*.

SCOTTISH PROVERBS.

traveling. To-day is Friday; they will not hear us." It is a Highlander's firm belief that on every Friday the fairies on earth pay a holiday, or, perhaps, compulsory, visit to Fairyland. Many of Robert Burns' couplets, and even single lines, have become proverbs. Here, from "Tam o' Shanter," is one:

Plagues are like poppies spread;
You scarce the flower—in bloom is shed.
From his "Address to the Unco Guid" we may take:

What's done we partly may compute,
But know not what's really hid;
In one stanza on Captain Grose we meet two proverbs now in use:

If there's a hole in your coat,
I rede ye tent it;
A chief's smug ye, takin' nae,
And fash he'll prent it.

There are fewer better known than this:
The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gold for a' that.

VITALITY OF FAMILIES AND GENERATIONS.

Some interesting facts in respect to population were noted in a "Demographic Study of the Diminution or Increase of Families," recently read by Dr. Gustave Laporte, before the Académie de Médecine. He quoted Littré, who demonstrated that history proved a remarkable phenomenon. Free populations, the citizens of ancient commonwealths, could never maintain themselves by reproduction. All aristocracies and close bodies of men have gradually lost in number, and would have become extremely reduced without occasional mixture with new blood. Between 1583 and 1654 the Sovereign Council of the city of Bern admitted 487 families to citizenship. In 1783 only 108 of these families had escaped extinction. Out of 133 families composing the Council of Geneva in 1789 only 92 could be traced at home or abroad in 1793. Out of 458 Barons created by James I. and Charles I. between 1611 and 1648 only 101 of their titles representatives remained in 1791. In 1840 only 8 out of 80 noble families existing in 1400 had escaped extinction. M. Ennoist de Châteaufort, after scrutinizing the pedigrees of 380 noble French families, found that their average duration was 300 years. The great baronial families of the Hanseatic towns of Holland and Venice disappeared rapidly; not one of the original patrician families of Zealand is now in existence. Laine, carefully examining thirty-one charters of cities in Languedoc, Burgundy, Lorraine and Brittany, granted at the end of the Twelfth century, authenticated 314 noble families only represented in 1840 by twelve survivors. Turning to the poor, the extinction of small tenant families, easily traced by legal documents, appears almost as rapid. Out of 127 families existing in the Commune of Marigny-en-Orxois, now in the Department of the Aisne, in 1555 only fourteen appeared to be in existence in 1885. Englishmen must not lay too much stress on the depopulating effect of great wars in Continental countries. War losses are rapidly repaired; Frederick the Great said, after one bloody engagement in the Seven Years' War: "Une nuit de Berlin disparaitra tout ces ravages." The struggle for existence in Anglo-Saxon communities must dislocate families in any giving district very rapidly. Herodotus, in his Egyptian chronology, remarks that three generations of men represented a century. Calculation on the Father of History's principles, a generation lasts about as long in France, although careful calculation from 1788 to 1888 brings the average duration of a generation, from male to male, in a family, down to thirty-one years. M. Lagneau ends his important monograph with a gloomy sentence. The population of the Kingdom of Prussia is increasing at the rate of 1.4 children to each marriage. Twenty-five years ago the French nation increased at the rate of 3.08, but now at only 2.97 per marriage. Strange it must ever seem that civilized countries are all complaining that their population is either too great or too stationary.—*Medical Journal.*

BERLIN'S BEAUTIFUL STREETS.

The streets of Berlin are nearly all paved with asphalt, and they are such marvels of cleanliness and smoothness that one feels the same respect for them as for a nice drawing room, and scruples to litter them even with a scrap of paper. They are literally washed and scrubbed every night; after being wet down a few men or boys proceed along the road, pushing before them pieces of board set diagonally on a pole, with a strip of rubber on the lower side. The mud is thus transferred from the course of one man to another, and finally left to the gutter, whence it is removed. The consequence of freedom of the city from dust is very marked. The smoothness of the pavement affords immense relief in diminishing the confusing noise and jar of the streets. Walking early in the morning at a hotel in the center of the business section, one perceives no rattling of wagons, only the clatter of the horses' hoofs, so that it seems as if cavalry regiments were continually passing. The smooth streets have also made cycling very popular, and tricycles are extensively used for business purposes. The broad sidewalks are laid with flagging in the center, and between that and the curbstone are paved with small, elastic stones that form a smooth surface, and are easily removed and replaced. Beneath this space are laid the gas pipes, telegraph and electric light wires, pneumatic tubes, etc., so that in laying or repairing these the street pavement is not disturbed. The wires of the arc lights, as well as of the incandescents, are all carried underground, and in Berlin there are not to be seen the unsightly poles that so disfigure our streets in American cities, where rival corporations are given unlimited license to fight each other and prey upon the public. Only telephone wires are carried overhead, running over the roofs of the buildings, and these are not being put under ground in cables, as far as possible. In consequence of the admirable system pursued there is no interference of one electric system with another; that for the telephone service, induction from other wires, is kept at bay, and the patrons of the telephone are not driven frantic by the interference of the clicking of the telegraph or the buzzing of the electric light dynamo; neither is there the danger of an arc-light wire dropping down and burning out the telephone with its current, setting fires and perhaps killing whoever may be using the telephone at the time, a contingency which, under our American haphazard-lucky policy, is constantly threatening us.

Our arc light people have claimed that, owing to the peculiarities of the current, it is impracticable to carry their systems underground, and so they have been free to suspend their murderous wires over our heads, a constant menace, like the sword of Damocles. In Berlin, however, the wires have been carried underground from the start, and no difficulty has been experienced. Instead of adding new ugliness to the streets, the arc light of Berlin is a thing of beauty, an artistic embellishment to the city. Under the Linden is illuminated street in the world. Along each side and down the center, where there is a double row of trees similar to Commonwealth Avenue in Boston, the arc lights are set even more closely together than ordinary gas lamps, and the effect at night is that of great strings of white, gleaming pearls. The posts consist of graceful iron standards, with tasteful

ornamentation and curving over at the top. Here the globe is suspended in a close network, so that in case it breaks the pieces of glass will not fall. From the globe there hangs a light chain, with a ring in the end, and there are counterbalancing weights inside the post, so that the lamp is quickly and easily attended to by pulling it down with a light stick, with a hook in the end—a great improvement, in the economy of time and trouble, over our clumsy methods of either climbing the post or lowering the light by an unwieldy and ugly crane.

The incandescents light is very extensively used. It illuminates all the first-class theatres, halls, hotels, and many stores and private houses. In the hotels it is the sole illumination, and is not displayed merely as a sort of advertisement, as with the greater number of American or English hotels where it is in use. It is used in all the chambers, which are the very places where it is most needed for the convenience and safety of the guests, assuring air uninvited by gas, as well as avoiding all danger by leakage, blowing out the light, or the use of matches.—*Detroit Free Press.*

FOUR VIEWS OF THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

Four times have I seen the Empress Eugenie. The first was a few months after her marriage, when she occupied, with her husband, the Imperial box at the Comédie-Française, exquisite to behold in white silk and pearls, the famous pearls that had formed the Emperor's bridal gift. I shall not soon forget the slender, swaying throat rising from the statue-like shoulders with the grace of a lily-stalk, the golden-lit tresses, the large almond-shaped blue eyes, with that mysterious sadness in their depths that one sees in the portraits of Charles I, shading their azure brilliancy and not to be chased away even by the sunny sweetness of the smiling mouth. Ten years later I again beheld the Empress, this time in full court dress at a gala representation at the opera, blushing with diamonds, with that peerless gem, the Regent, surmounting the classic shaped diadem that she never wore without the penalty of an agonizing headache so great was its weight. Her delicate forehead, beauty had developed and expanded into that of a well-ripened fruit, the rounded arms of flowing draperies of rich red silk. She sat like a statue, or like some gem-encrusted Indian idol, so motionless that her diamonds flamed; they did not flash or sparkle.

Next I beheld her scowled upon, by the Parisian crowd at the review in 1870, a tired-looking, elderly woman, with the dainty charms of her youth and the glowing graces of her prime replaced by all the artifices known to the inventors of French cosmetics. And then, a year or two ago, I passed on the Place Vendôme, a sorrowful lady, clad in deep mourning, with silvery hair and an infirm gait, who was in the act of getting into her carriage, aiding herself with a cane as she did so. There was no mistaking the sad sweetness of the expression, or the still inimitably graceful carriage of the head and shoulders; it was the ex-Empress passing through Paris on her way to one of the Continental watering-places.

Her health is good, with the exception of the rheumatic affection that has troubled her for years, and that impels her to seek annually the counsels and care of one of the great physicians of Amsterdam. She is wealthy, and in growing old she has grown pensive, so that her heirs, the children of her sister, the Duchess of Alba, will probably inherit one day an immense fortune.

Like a ghost of the vanished empire that gave her grandeur, and to which she imparted grace and charm, she sits from one health-giving place of public resort to another, alone on earth with her memories and her sorrows. She has survived all those whom she loved—husband, son, mother and sister. Dead, too, are her hopes and her ambitions; they have vanished like her world-renowned beauty, like her queenship, like her long-hoped-for and joyously hailed maternity. Often in the watches of the night a storm of grief will scatter the calmness of her resignation to the winds, and she will sit for hours weeping before the portrait of the late Prince Imperial.—*Lacy H. Hooper, in Philadelphia Press.*

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is more reliable as an agent in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and General Debility, than any other remedy known to medical science. Read the following:—"I have prescribed 'Scott's Emulsion' and have also taken it myself, and can fully endorse the opinion that it is both palatable and efficient, and can be tolerated by almost any one, especially where Cod Liver Oil itself cannot be borne." MARTIN MILES, M.D. & Co., Stantonbury, Bucks. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

28th June, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Force of Wind.	Weather.	Remarks.
Wailuowack	29.75	59	85	SE	1	Cloudy	
Takao	29.75	59	85	SE	1	Cloudy	
Nagasaki	29.75	59	85	SE	1	Cloudy	
Shanghai	29.75	59	85	SE	1	Cloudy	
Amoy	29.75	59	85	SE	1	Cloudy	
Hongkong	29.75	59	85	SE	1	Cloudy	
Swatow	29.75	59	85	SE	1	Cloudy	
Batavia	29.75	59	85	SE	1	Cloudy	
Manila	29.75	59	85	SE	1	Cloudy	

29th June, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Force of Wind.	Weather.	Remarks.
Wailuowack	29.81	61	85	SE	1	Cloudy	
Takao	29.81	61	85	SE	1	Cloudy	
Nagasaki	29.81	61	85	SE	1	Cloudy	
Shanghai	29.81	61	85	SE	1	Cloudy	
Amoy	29.81	61	85	SE	1	Cloudy	
Hongkong	29.81	61	85	SE	1	Cloudy	
Swatow	29.81	61	85	SE	1	Cloudy	
Batavia	29.81	61	85	SE	1	Cloudy	
Manila	29.81	61	85	SE	1	Cloudy	

The barometer was rising in the south yesterday, and gradients were moderate for south-east winds. Cloudy, hot, and rather dry weather.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(By Mr. Messrs. Geo. Palmer & Co's Register.)

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Force of Wind.	Weather.	Remarks.
6 a.m.	29.81	61	85	SE	1	Cloudy	
9 a.m.	29.81	61	85	SE	1	Cloudy	
12 p.m.	29.81	61	85	SE	1	Cloudy	
3 p.m.	29.81	61	85	SE	1	Cloudy	
6 p.m.	29.81	61	85	SE	1	Cloudy	
9 p.m.	29.81	61	85	SE	1	Cloudy	
12 a.m.	29.81	61	85	SE	1	Cloudy	

Today's Advertisements.

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on TUESDAY, the 30th July, 1889, at 4 p.m.

By Order, A. G. GORDON, Secretary. Hongkong, 29th June, 1889. [812]

TO BE LET, From 1st August.

TOP FLAT No. 1, Blue Buildings.

Apply to "E," c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 29th June, 1889. [811]

Intimations.

KOWLOON HOTEL.

J. C. L. ROUCH, MANAGER.

WINE, AND SPIRITS of the best quality. ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LAWN. Hongkong, 21st January, 1889. [114]

TO BE SOLD.

THAT Excellent and Convenient RESIDENCE, containing 3 Rooms and OUTBUILDINGS and known as "SIN E-KEE," situated at KULANGSOO, AMOY.

For Particulars apply to J. F. BROADBENT. Amoy, 13th June, 1889. [756]

JOHN W. KING, MORN.

CONSULTING MARINE ENGINEER & SURVEYOR, 13, Praya Central.

ESTIMATES and Prices for all kinds of STEAMERS and MACHINERY—Supplied on application and supervised. Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [694]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of twenty per cent upon contributions for the year 1888 has been declared. Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on an after 1st May.

By Order of the Board, N. I. EDE, Secretary. Hongkong, 16th April, 1889. [472]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all inquirers. Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [318]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000. PAID UP CAPITAL 2,500,000. RESERVE FUND 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman. Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq., J. S. MOSES, Esq., S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq., G. E. NOBLE, Esq., LEE SING, Esq., POON PONG, Esq.

BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold. Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. [532]

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WATERBURY WATCHES, the Handiest, Cheapest, and Best Time-keepers.

\$3 PRICE THREE DOLLARS EACH \$3 REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS for each Watch.

Orders from Outports to be accompanied with Remittance for Cost.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, (Sole Agents in Japan and China for the Sale of the above Watches.)

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Opposite Marine House. Hongkong, 29th August, 1888. [813]

NOTICE.

JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and Large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board London, says:

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1889. [113]

Intimations.

NAGASAKI ROLLER FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will, under Article 48 of the Articles of Association, be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. HOLME, RINGER & Co., at Nagasaki, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of July next.

By Order, H. U. JEFFRIES, Agent. Hongkong, 26th June, 1889. [799]

NOTICE.

On and after the 1st of July, my OFFICES will be at No. 15, PRAYA CENTRAL, lately occupied by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyds S. N. Co.

A. DENISON, A. M. I. C. F. Hongkong, 24th June, 1889. [793]

WANTED.

A FURNISHED ROOM, with BATH ROOM.

Apply to "M," Office of this paper. Hongkong, 18th June, 1889. [757]

TO HEADS OF FIRMS.

A STEADY, temperate, capable BOOK-KEEPER, now in the employ of a Lancashire firm, desires to come out to Hongkong as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, ASSISTANT, or in some similar capacity. Aged twenty-six. Knows his business thoroughly. For particulars as to his ability, &c., apply

"BOOK-KEEPER," c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 25th June, 1889. [797]

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

WANTED a SURGEON for the Steamship Port Augusta, for the voyage from Hongkong to Vancouver, sailing July 18th.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 21st June, 1889. [776]

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & Co.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, AND CONTRACTORS.

YAU-MAT ENGINEERING WORKS, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1889. [703]

TO THE DEAF.

A 12 page Illustrated Book on Deafness, Noises in the Head, how cured at your homes.

Price 10 cents. Address DR. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta. [707]

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 30th instants, both days inclusive.

T. H. TALBOT, Secretary. Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [695]

BANGKOK DOCK CO. (LTD.)

WANTED immediately, an Experienced ENGINEER as Head Foreman of machine department.

SHIPWRIGHT CARPENTER to take charge of boat building and carpenter work generally, docking of ships, &c.

TIMBERKEEPER and CLERK. Steady man with good references.

Applications to be sent to the Undersigned Stating age, experience, salary expected, and enclosing copies of testimonials.

J. MACKAY, Superintendent. Bangkok, 6th June, 1889. [759]

NOTICE.

I SHALL not be able to move into my New Offices until the end of the month.

ARTHUR B. RODVICK, Victoria Buildings.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1889. [740]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the Company required to be held within four months after registration will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Victoria Buildings, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 1st July, at 12 o'clock noon.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., for the West Point Building Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 15th June, 1889. [748]

NOTICE.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE at Mrs. BOHM'S, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Good accommodation for Families and single parties. Moderate charges.

P. BOHM.

GENERAL Employment and Intelligence Office, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Information given of Situations offered and of suitable applicants for Situations.

WANTED A 10-20 roomed house in a central position. Offers to be sent to above Office.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1889. [1352]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

12 to 2 P.M. every half hour.

4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

10.40 A.M.; 12 to 1.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

9 to 10.30, 11 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [1519]

Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from Lower Belcher's Battery, between the hours of 4 P.M. and 7 P.M., on the 1st proximo.

The line of fire will be in a North Westerly direction from the Battery.

